

The Hongkong Daily Press

No. 7591

日七点月二年王德光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1882.

五

號四月十四日

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13, CARISBROOK, British steamer, 960, H. Wharton, Saigon 8th April, Rice.—BUN HING & Co.

April 13, GAILLARD, British str., 1,628, M. de Horne, Bombay 25th March, Galle, Penang, and Singapore 2d April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 13, AZTEC, Dutch str., 950, M. de Weef, Batavia 1st April, General.—VARDINE, MATHISON & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848
Recognised by the International Convention of
30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$3,200,000

RESERVE FUND 2800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSSELLA, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS,
LYON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW,
PARIS, MONTREAL, TORONTO,
BOTON, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. G. J. HAMPTON & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits
on Term to be accounted on application, grants
Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world,
and transacts every description of Banking Ex-
change Business.

F. COCHINHARD,
Agent, Hongkong,
6th February, 1882.

OBELISCH BANK CORPORATION,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL 21,500,000

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Month's Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annun.
At 6 Month's Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annun.
At 12 Month's Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annun.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may
be agreed on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND 2,100,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—H. L. DALEYHURST, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. M. LINDERS, Esq.

H. H. F. J. Johnson, Esq.

A. P. McLean, Esq.

Chief Manager—

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGERS—

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of

2 per cent. per Annun. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annun.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annun.

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and
over-drawn on Banking and Exchange

and other descriptions of Business.

DRILLS practiced in London, and the chief

commercial cities in Europe, India, Australia,

America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager,

Offices of the Corporation—

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1882.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Carisbrooke, str., from Saigon.—8 Chinese.

Per Wells, str., from Newquay.—Mrs. Carter.

Per Atch, str., from Batavia.—Messrs. True
and Mitchell, and 107 Chinese.

Per Frobisher, str., from East Coast.—Misses

Foster and 2 children, Messrs. Pye, Brown, and Wil-

lett, 1 European, and 23 Chinese.

Per Gwaior, str., for Hongkong.—From

London.—Mrs. Wodehouse, infant and European

servants. From Brindisi—Mr. E. H. Nathan,
and Miss E. H. Nathan, from Brindisi.

Per Frobisher, str., from Saigon.—Messrs.

Fox and A. E. Smith, from Penang.—Yen Yat
Lo and 20 Chinese.

Per Atch, str., from Saigon.—Messrs.

True, Johnson, Kenney, Webster, Johnston,
and 16 Chinese.

Per Atch, str., from Saigon.—10 Chinese.

Per Gwaior, str., from Singapore.—Messrs.

Trotch, Johnson, Kenney, Webster, Johnston,
and 16 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Yangtze, str., for Shanghai.—1 European
and 3 Chinese.

Per Wells, str., for Manila.—1 European.

Per Carisbrooke, str., for Saigon.—10 Europeans.

Per Atch, str., for Hoihow.—20 Chinese.

Per Nona, str., for Saigon.—50 Chinese.

Per Coloma, str., for Portland (Oregon).—2

Per Atch, str., for Asia.—Messrs. J. M.
Brown and Chas. Robinson.

Per Atch, str., for Kotsukon.—Messrs. Gau-

taff, Paul, E. Jordan, E. Arnold, and R. H. Her-

mann. From San Francisco.—Miss S. M. Cleff-
mann, Messrs. C. J. Pasquid, H. F. Fostmann,
H. F. Lassen, H. L. Olson, F. S. Johnstone, and
R. C. Hart, and 114 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For China, str., for Swatow.—12 Chinese.

For Livingston, str., for Saigon.—10 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Mei-fu* reports from

Shantung to Batavia had dense fog for going slow

nearly the whole time; from there to port had

Northerly winds and heavy rain.

The British steamer *Victor* reports from

Hoihow, had light rain and dense fog.

From Amoy to Swatow had light breeze and fine

weather. From Swatow to Meidou had variable

winds and heavy rain; thence to port moderate

breeze and fine weather. In Fowchow steamer

Appin and *Kang-ki*. In Amoy steamer *Ches*

Hock. In Swatow steamer *Thien*, *For-*

wa, *Kau-chia*, *Hoihow*, *Tamsui*, *Norden*,

Mirman, *Keucheng*, *Chesou*, and *Consolidation*.

Company's steamer *Kuan-tung* left for Amoy on

the 12th inst.

AMOY SHIPPING.

April—ARRIVALS.

4, *Fokian*, British str., from Hongkong.

5, *Kwangtung*, British str., from Fowchow.

6, *Hainan*, British str., from Hongkong.

7, *Velut*, British str., from Tamsui.

8, *Orleand*, British str., from Fowchow.

9, *Soo-wo*, British str., from Shanghai.

10, *Albay*, British str., from Taiwan.

11, *Yelou*, British str., from Fowchow.

12, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

13, *Yelou*, British str., for Fowchow.

14, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

15, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

16, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

17, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

18, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

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39, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

40, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

41, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

42, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

43, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

44, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

45, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

46, *Yelou*, British str., for Amoy.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1882.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper and in the Appendix. The
parts of CHINCHING, WLAIWOSTOK, MA-
LAJAKA, and PENANG have been added to the
former; while the latter includes the NEW
ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of
British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amend-
ed TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the
NEW TREATY between the UNITED STATES
and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY
and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY
between SPAIN and ANNAM in 1850, &c.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of
1,100 names, and gives references to over 2,000
NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
is embellished with the following Lithographed
MAPS AND PLANS:—
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PORT,
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,
MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA,
MAP OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
MAP OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT
SHANGHAI,
MAP OF YOKOHAMA,
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF
SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND
pages of printed matter. It is indispensable
in every Merchant's Office in the Far East and
will be found a useful guide to those in-
valuing either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5, or
with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions
and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Sig-
nals, &c, at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:—

MACAO.—MESSRS. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SINGAPORE.—MESSRS. Campbell & Co.
AMC.—MESSRS. Wilson, Nicoll & Co.
FORTOSA.—MESSRS. Wilson, Nicoll & Co.
FOOCHOW.—MESSRS. Hodge & Co.
NINPO.—MESSRS. Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI.—MESSRS. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN S.—MESSRS. Hall & Holtz and Kelly
RIVER PORTS.—MESSRS. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.—THE C. and J. Trading Co.
HOKKO, OSAKA.—THE C. and J. Trading Co.
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MANILA.—MESSRS. Wards & Hoyoya & Co.
SAIGON.—MESSRS. C. & C.

SINGAPORE.—MESSRS. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.—MESSRS. Bunting & Co.
LONDON.—MR. F. ALGER, Clement's Lane.
Daily Press Office, with February, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently
patented SUSTENTATION-PIANOS with
the HIGHEST DISTINCTION (including the TITAN
OF HONOUR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the
principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is
guaranteed for five years. Exhibited at Paris, 1867,
the Paris Exhibition, 1870, the International
Exhibition, 1873, and at the International
Plano-Forte Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N.
W., London. Agents Wanted.

1872

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PHARMACEUTISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGISTS' SUPPLYERS,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

1882

MARRIAGES.

At "Craigburn," on the 13th instant, by the
Rev. J. C. VILLE, JOHN SANTER COX to MARGARET,
daughter of John Cottar, of Larichill, Haddington.

On the 3rd March, at 11, Craigton-Terrace, Glasgow,
by the Rev. Alex. Henderson, Perth (a native of the
District), assisted by Rev. Robert Henderson, M.A.,
Inverness, and Rev. J. G. Murray, Shanghai, to LIZZIE
JONES, daughter of George Murray, Fife.

DEATH.

On the 1st March, at Waltham Cross, Herts, late of

Shanghai, aged 36.

ARTHUR WALSH,

The articles from the Sino-French newspaper,
together with the letters of our, Haiphong
correspondent published a few days ago,
furnish material on which to found some
ideas of what the French really intend doing
in Tonquin. By the treaty concluded in
1874 between France and Annam the latter
agreed to open to trade certain ports named
and "the town of Hanoi and the passage by
the river Nghi-ha [Song-koi, or Red River],
from the sea to Yunnan." It was also stipulated
that the transit by the river should
be opened immediately after the exchange
of the ratifications, or sooner if possible.
As regards the opening of the river route
the treaty has remained a dead letter, the
Annampas having taken no steps whatever to
drive out the bands known as the Black and
Yellow *ta'ye*, who infest the upper part of
the river and levy black mail on all the
trade that passes, or to police any portion of
the river. Under these circumstances it
would appear that the French have resolved
to open up the river themselves, and for this
purpose have despatched a small force to
Hanoi to commence the work. The limited
number of this force, in all not much over a
thousand men, might perhaps, in the minds
of those unacquainted with the circumstances
of the country, negative the idea that any-
thing very serious is intended. There can
be no doubt, however, that the French really
mean business, that the Song-koi is to be
opened to trade, and that this is but a step
to the annexation of the country. Judging
from past events, but a very small force
would be necessary to effect this. The
Annampas are not a fighting nation, the
Tonquines, who number some ten millions,
are anxious to throw off their yoke, and
would eagerly welcome the French, who,
indeed have only to walk in and possess

the country. The three provinces last an-
nexed by France in Cochinchina were taken
without the shedding of a single drop of
blood and, by mere decree. Tonquin itself
was also at one time virtually in possession
of the French. In 1872, M. Duroux, who
had only twenty-seven Europeans with
him, traversed the country in spite of
the opposition of the Annampas mandarins
and made himself master of Hanoi, and
when the Saigon Government subsequently
sent a small military force under GARNIER
to support him, the country was in the
hands of the French. Unhappily the brave, but unfortunate GARNIER lost his
life, and the officer sent to succeed him
reversed the policy which had up to that time
been pursued, and supported the authority
of the Annampas mandarins. The mistake
of these mandarins is now about to be repaired, and
are long doubtless the country will be under
French rule.

An interesting question has been raised as
to the probable value of the trade which will
be carried on the Song-koi when its naviga-
tion is rendered safe. M. DE KERGADecquec
the French Consul at Haiphong, reported
the trade of Tonquin, including the transit
trade for Yunnan, at twenty million francs,
of which four millions were to be credited to
the Yunnan trade. With respect to the
future, he estimated that if Tonquin were
freed from the Annampas yoke it would
support a trade of three hundred million
francs. All he says about Yunnan in
his report for 1880 is this:—"As to
the transit trade from Yunnan, the de-
velopment of which is susceptible
variously estimated, but there can be no
doubt that it would form a considerable
item in the general trade, especially if the
frontier market were placed in communica-
tion with the sea, whether by a line of
steamboats or a railway following the
valley of the river." But in a separate
article on the trade of Yunnan by the
Red River route he had estimated that
the Red River route would be opened
to a total of twenty millions, and that for some years it would scarcely
be more than half that amount. M. DURUZ,
on the other hand, so far from looking on
the Yunnan trade as merely "a considerable
item in the general trade," confidently
predicts that, including that with the
contiguous provinces which would draw
their supplies through it, the value would
amount to from four to five hundred million
francs, besides the three hundred millions at
which M. DE KERGADecquec estimates the
value of the trade with Tonquin itself. M. DURUZ,
it must be borne in mind, is well acquainted
with commercial affairs, has travelled through
the district of which he speaks, and is well
acquainted with its requirements and capa-
bilities, but he deals in generalities, while
M. DE KERGADecquec gives his grounds for the
conclusion he arrived at. Any figures, how-
ever, in connection with such a hypothetical
subject can carry but small value with them; but even making allowance for a
largely overvalued estimate on the part of
M. DURUZ, there can be no doubt that a
large and profitable trade with and through
Yunnan is possible and probable. As to
the three hundred millions for Tonquin, the
figures may be taken as reliable, as the
data for the calculation are all ready to hand.
The population has similar tastes and habits
to those of the population of French Cochinchina,
and the number of inhabitants in
each being known, and the value of the trade
in the French provinces ascertained, the
matter reduces itself to a simple sum. But in the
case of the Chinese provinces many elements
of doubt present themselves and it must be
left to actual experience to show what the
value of the trade may amount to. That it will
be considerable there can, as we have said,
be little doubt, but in the meantime the
valuable Tonquin trade may be at once as-
sumed.

The delivery of the English *aili* was begun
at 10.15 a.m. yesterday.

The Spanish steamer *Pasig* went over to the
Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday.

Dr. N. B. Denby arrived in Singapore by the
Rev. J. C. Ville, John S. Cox to Margareta,
daughter of John Cottar, of Larichill, Haddington.

The Russian gunboat *Sobol*, Commander Alexei
Boyle, left here yesterday morning for Shanghai.

In our advertising columns will be found the
announcement of a performance by Professor
Mount at the Garrison Theatre this evening.
The entertainment will consist of feats of
legerdemain, &c.

We would direct the attention of our neutrals
to a notice in our newspaper published on our
front page regarding for signals about to be
established at Breaker Point and the Cape of
Good Hope Lighthouses, Amoy district.

On the 3rd March, at 11, Craigton-Terrace, Glasgow,
by the Rev. Alex. Henderson, Perth (a native of the
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The Charter for the United Chapter No.
1341 attached to the United Service Lodge of
that number, arrived here by the British
mail yesterday, and was read by the
Royal Arch Freemasons. The Chapter
will be opened some time within the ensuing
week. The Charter of Constitution bears the
signature of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Z.,
and of his other principals, H. and G. It was
signed at a regular conclave, and is dated 2nd
Nov. A.L. 5881. The first preliminary meeting
of this Chapter will be held on the 13th inst.,
and the Grand Chapter will be convened on
the 6th inst., to the 13th inst.

The distinction of Knight Commander of the
Order of St. Michael and St. George has been
conferred upon Vice-Admiral the Earl of Glan-

will, who recently commanded the Detached
Squadron.

Captain G. J. Vidal has been appointed to the
United States Senate, and was in the
Senate Chamber on the 1st inst.

Mr. McGrath, Gove & Co.'s new steamer
Glenloch as soon as completed will lead at Glen-

loch and proceed direct to China.

It is stated that the Bishop of Gloucester in-
tends to bring the subject of the Opium Trade
before the Upper House of Convocation at the
next meeting of that body.

Lord Lamington has postponed his motion,
referring to the Charter granted to the British
Navy Company, mentioned in our last
news for the 6th inst., to the 13th inst.

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The annual financial statement of the
United States Senate has been holding the
Chinese Exclusion Bill, which has engaged much
of their time for this week. Several Senators
have advanced it, Senator Brown, Georgia,
opposed it as violating the existing Chinese
Treaty; Senator Davis, Massachusetts, and
Senators Platt and Tracy, Connecticut, also
opposed it. Senator Edwards, Rhode Island,
and Senator Morgan, Connecticut, supported it.
The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires called at
Windsor Castle on the 3rd inst., and on behalf
of the Chinese Minister informed him that
the Government desired him to be allowed to
shred the Bengal monopoly. A regard to
the opium estimates taken in 1872-3, namely,
\$6,500,000, it is pointed out that the real
point of issue is to what extent the Government
can take of taxes on opium in reliance on the
opium revenue. This depends upon the nature
of the tax taken. There would be no objection
to taking of a flat duty on the articles, but
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to taking of

them, when the latter submitted his living station, the prison box and puff.

The defendant was cautioned but elected to make his defense before the Magistrate. He said the lamp with which he was charged with stealing he took on shore for his own lamp and he pointed out that of the handkerchiefs he was charged with taking, only one was identified. He alluded to some of the contradictions.

He was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and having waived notice of trial, and expressed a wish to be tried at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions, he was committed accordingly.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

DARLINGTONNESS.

Peter Matheson, a seaman of the American ship *Sunbird*, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in the street on the 13th inst.

He was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and having waived notice of trial, and expressed a wish to be tried at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions, he was committed accordingly.

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THE ATTACK ON A POLICE SERGEANT.

Wong Aokang, carpenter, was before the Court again yesterday on the remanded charge of having, on the 13th inst., struck P. S. Hanson, upon the shoulder, when he became noisy.

The defendant said he recollects nothing of the matter, and he was discharged, the police being ordered to see him on board his ship.

THE CHINAMAN, in a despatch in Queen's Road near the City Hall, said to the defendant, when he became noisy.

Hanson was at length able to appear to give evidence. He stated that he was in charge of the Gap Station, and that on the afternoon of the 13th inst., an officer of the German gunboat *Elbe* came to that Station, and in consequence of the report that officer made to him witness accompanied him down the hill on his return from the station. On reaching the two roads above the Almond Hill, Mr. Hinch, pointed out a pathway by the catchment, and then turning to the westward from there, and showed him which he said he took from the hand of a man whom he met on his way up. They looked back for the man, but could not find him, and then Mr. Hinch went down the hill. Witness returned to his Station, and when a constable stationed there with him named Macaulay came into the Station, he told him of what had happened, and Macaulay said that he was sure the man described was still sitting near the gap, and when he went out in search of him, but was unable to find him. Between a quarter and half past seven, witness left the Station in company with a friend who had been visiting him, and went down as far as the stone steps, where they separated, his friend going down the hill, and witness going up. The road from the Gap Station came down the hill just above the gap, and when he reached the bottom, he met with a lighted lantern, and about a minute later, when he had a lighted lantern, noticed that a dog was with him and which was running in front turned round and barked at something behind him. Witness turned round at once and saw the prisoner coming towards him at a distance of seven or eight yards walking stealthily on the outer edge of the road. He had on his hand what witness at that time took to be a bamboo pole, and witness asked the man what he was doing there. The man repeated his question, and then immediately struck a blow at witness' head with the weapon in his hand. Witness at once struck at the prisoner with a stick he had in his hand and after some more blows had been interchanged the prisoner seized him by the coat, upon which Hanson dropped his stick and seized the man by the throat, threw him down on his back in the ditch, and struck him on the head with his fist, and witness ran down the hill, and called for a constable, who came up again, and they went to the prisoner, who was then coming round to his senses. They picked up the two sticks, the prisoner's being broken in three places and witness' hat, and brought the prisoner to the Central Station. Since that time witness had been a patient in the Civil Hospital from the effects of the blow on the head not received from the prisoner.

PC. Andrew Macaulay said he met the prisoner at the stone steps at his way to the Gap Station at 5.45 p.m. on the 13th ultimo, and he afterwards returned to look for the man in consequence of what the last witness told him, but could not see him. He had no difficulty in recognising the prisoner as the man.

PC. A. K. Cook, at the Gap Police Station, gave evidence as to the condition of his way down to the town on the 13th ultimo, about six or seven minutes afterwards, having the latter call him, he went back and saw Hanson's head bleeding and assisted to get the prisoner to the Station from where he lay in the road.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

POSTAL FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR—I am surprised that no protest has been made in regard to the manner in which the public are being treated by the Post Office authorities.

The mail is now left at daylight and the Post Offices are therefore open for letters, that is about twelve hours before the steamer's departure. Hitherto one hour has been found sufficient. How is it that at Shanghai, with very much smaller staffs, letters and papers are received at both the French and British Post Offices until 10 p.m. without any late fee?

Very many are generally known that at the French Post Office, when the postmen on a half ounce letter to England by air, pay only 25 centimes or 5 cents, and on newspapers one cent, half the rate charged from Hongkong and greater facilities given. "How the Shanghaite mail rejoices that they don't live in a British Crown Colony."—Yours, &c., SAM.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

FRENCH TRADE WITH TONQUIN AND CHINA BY THE RED RIVER.

Mr. Jean Dugay, whom our Saigon correspondent styles "The Glorious Conqueror of Tonquin," has addressed to the Societe de Geographie Commercial de Paris, the following letter:

In an article on the trade of Yunnan by the Red River route, M. de Kergrado states that the value of the trade can hardly reach a total of twenty million francs and that for several years from the present time, even after the expansion of the Chinese market, the trade will with difficulty exceed the half of that figure. As to the Tonquin trade, he believes it to be of a very large development.

M. de Kergrado's views from this to have a much more exact idea of Tonquin, of which, as Consul, he has studied the resources, than of the Chinese provinces, which he has never visited. It is not possible for us to know the requirements.

A Frenchman, who does not know the requirements, is not likely to be able to guess them. No one knows better than M. de Kergrado that the Red River, theoretically opened to trade by the treaties of 1874, remains practically closed. The Black Flag (Chinese rebels) established at Lao-ki, on the frontier of China, levy exactions on all boats which pass, and so stifle the trade.

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Under such conditions there is no trade possible, for there is no security, and the little which is carried on is the result of an understanding of the adventurous merchants with the chief of the Black Flag. The opening of the river, not having taken place, the Chinese have given up their trade with the rebels.

Mr. Grant Duff has written an elaborate article on his recent tour through the Wyndham and the departments concerned have been instructed to furnish information requisite for full discussion of some of the questions therein raised.

RANGOON, 20th March.

A troublous year has occurred in the palace at Mandalay. Details of the disturbances in the city, in February, and the subsequent flight of the King, and the arrival of the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Egerton, who has been received with great enthusiasm, will be published in full in the *Evening Post* of April 1st.

The King, who has been received with great enthusiasm, will be published in full in the *Evening Post* of April 1st.

During the last year no fewer than 273 cases of suicide occurred in the Prussian army.

Thames-Street Industries, by Percy Russell, published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or Dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gorrell and Co., London.—[Advt.] [631]

Yunnan and such as North Laos, and parts of the provinces of Kwai-hsueh, Szechuan, and even of Tibet? Is it not incontestable that the Red River is for these districts the most ready and economic route?

But this I am supported by that which was written by Francois Garvier, who after a journey of 1,000 miles along the Yangtze (April, 1873), thus agrees with him:— "I will content myself by noting the interest with which merchants view the attempts which are now being made to open for Southern China an outlet by the Tonquin river. They are convinced by a minute examination of the question that their town would secure a substantial advantage by entering the new commercial route unopposed by the French."

French Garvier spoke also of a market supplying fifteen hundred thousand souls, one of the most important in China, and which is in the proximity of markets equally considerable, as Chin-ten (800,000) and Sui-shou-fu (200,000).

It was, according to Francois Garvier, the Ching-king merchants who render their assistance in the Red River movement, but between the King and King and King and Laos, and other districts which could support a large trade.

To sum up, I believe I arrive as nearly as possible to the truth in valuing the commercial movement which the opening of the Red River would bring into existence after a certain number of years, at four or five hundred millions of francs for the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwiechow, Szechuan, Tibet, and Northern Laos, not more than three hundred millions for Tonquin.

As the definite and effective opening of the Red River has been decided upon by the Chamber, and as the credits necessary for the expedition have been voted, we have reason to hope that this new source of prosperity will not be long in being offered to our commerce, and that the products of our industry will by this route find new and profitable outlets.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Steamer *Gavator*, Captain de Horns, from Bombay 25th March, via Suez, Penang and Singapore, with the London mail of the 10th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. The following telegrams are from India:

LONDON, 17th March.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that he had no reason to believe that the Amirs persist in claiming that the subsidy promised him was 210,000,000. The total paid up to the present time is 245,000.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies said that the Queensland Government had not asked permission to introduce Indian coolies in Queensland.

TEHERAN, 17th March.

A Russian Caravan from Moscow has arrived at Merv, and met with a favourable reception.

Ayub Khan with a few followers is now on his way to Teheran.

LONDON, 17th March.

Mr. Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that arrangements have been made to allow subjects an additional two hours' daily recreation and intercourse with their friends.

The President of the Northampton Radical Association will apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a Mandamus to compel Mr. Bradlaugh to perform his parliamentary duties.

A great Conservative meeting was held at St. Stephen's Norwood, announced his "determination to support the 'election' and advised that the election be declared invalid."

Sir Hercules Robinson, speaking of the opening of the Cape Parliament, said he was resolved to maintain a moderate form in Hantsport in order to enforce respect for the law.

NEW YORK, 17th March.

Eighty-five thousand people have been rendered destitute owing to floods in Mississippi.

LONDON, 19th March.

The Tigris special agent, Mr. Peter Parker, states that General Shishman has been appointed President of the Commission to re-organise the administration of Turkestan on a civil basis.

LONDON, 17th March.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are visiting Penrhyn, where they have launched the ironclad *Edinburgh*.

Mr. Forster, speaking of the Albert Docks at Liverpool has said that the docks are undergoing that is the work of *Forians* designing to plunder the Volunteer Army in the vicinity.

The Easter Races of Parliament begin on the 4th and ends on the 17th April.

Fresh cases of shooting and sniping in Ireland.

BERLIN, 20th March.

The National Zeitung announces that Prince Bismarck, in course of conversation, said that he was devoting all his energies to secure the maintenance of peace.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

MADRAS, 17th March.

General Dabir arrived here last evening.

He was received at the railway station by Captain Wyllie, the political officer in charge of the station.

The General will stay a short time in Madras, and then go to Ussauan, after an interview with General Roberts, who is reported

shortly.

The Governor returned here yesterday morning.

In replying to a native address at Salem, Mr. Grant Duff said, "The poor classes, I am happy to think, will be much relieved by the diminution in the taxation on salt, and all classes will be relieved by the reduction in the amount of the tax."

It is about twelve hours before the steamer's departure. Hitherto one hour has been found sufficient. How is it that at Shanghai, with very much smaller staffs, letters and papers are received at both the French and British Post Offices until 10 p.m. without any late fee?

Very many are generally known that at the French Post Office, when the postmen on a half ounce letter to England by air, pay only 25 centimes or 5 cents, and on newspapers one cent, half the rate charged from Hongkong and greater facilities given. "How the Shanghaite mail rejoices that they don't live in a British Crown Colony."—Yours, &c., SAM.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

April 18th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

EXTRACTS.

A REVOLUTIONARY REBELLIE.

[A Room in Whitehall. A Faithful Statesman discusses what he has in thought.]

So! 'tis arranged: we board the hasty Poets; The die is cast, the challenger has gone forth. And in the days which you must interfere For the great fight be fought, my word must go To all our truly braves, north, east, and west (But principally north), and summon all Three Hundreds and Four Hundred and the rest To stand upon their representatives. The all-compelling screw, which I once made, As truster, and its statesman now apply. The People's William shall to arms: let zone Who is not weary of his seat neglect The cult. . . .

Ed. pause: then musingly.—

The People's William? And why not? The People's Joseph! and more loved, Even as my patriotic namesake by his love. Why not, I say? What charms in me! Lark in a fluent tongue—what magic power In mere exhalation! trial and flood of words! That I should faint my future! Eloquence!

Let fools believe the world is led by that!

'Tis well, skill, courage, power, or seeming power (Which is by seeming—it is this alone) By which men shatter men. And have I none! Of those allies? Nay, but, I have them all, And with them what he looks an witness!

He looks an witness, and all they dread!

I am a "dangerous man." I protest thought:

To be a dangerous man! 'Twas ever thus! Those heroes of my young blosom.

Who passed their country through the cleansing fires of Revolution—shame, Robespierre,

And he, the amercian, dangerous of all.

The young St. Just—thus that they began:

They all began by being dangerous men!

Not old, old, prepossessing confidence.

And royal weakness and patriotic slate—

Helped their destructive genius, conducive

To light that glorious bonfire—that blaze

Of thatched institutions—upon which

We children of Confusion too have

Can only give respectful from afar.

Still they began as I do. Anarchists,

In a small way of business at the first,

They pushed their trade, and how? Why, then again

Our once correspond: they ruled the clubs,

As I the caucuses—every turn

Prepared with mob and pike to overawe

A weak Assembly and enforce their will.

No mob, indeed, no pike have I—so far,

Nothing so picturesque or redolent

Of melanoma, No, my only pikes

Are baulking, sleekers, my bluff sentinels—

The mild but zealous Schindler, 'Tis, I own,

A sharp descent from heights of tragedy,

Blown but dignified, to vulgar prose.

But what then? Power is power, and after all

The very basis of the nation's lot

Accentuates my triumph; angry snarls

At "vestrymen's" only sound

As music in my ears; they but real

To my complaint isn't the thought that I—

I, Joseph Chamberlain, the man of Seawax,

The worshipful Ex-Mayor, am seated thus,

In the high place of a proud old State,

And rule its ruler—that 'tis to whom

That very well with ever-swinging bells,

Who seems to plunge and dash where' so lists,

Submits, obedient to my whip and spur.

—St. James's Gazette.

A. DOG STOPS A RUNAWAY HORSE.

A horse attached to a cart, becoming unmanageable on upper Church Street Wednesday, started off on a run, tearing the owner

sitting in the road where he had fallen when the animal started. The horse was heading

down the street, mad and putting on more steam with every bound that he made, until the corner of George Street was reached.

Here a large Newfoundland dog suddenly ap-

peared in the road and rushed toward the

horse's head. The dog made repeated efforts

to grasp the bridle in his mouth, each

time falling heavily to the road and nar-

rowly escaping injury from the horse's feet.

But he at last made an extraordinary spring in the air, and grasping the bridle firmly in his teeth, pulled the horse's head down and put a stop to the runaway. We could not

see the name of the owner of the horse.

The dog, having done a remarkable service

disappeared in the direction of George Street.

Eye-witnesses state that it was one of the

most intelligent acts of a dumb beast which they had ever seen.—New Brunswick (N.J.) Fredericks.

"SURE, IT'S A JOKE."

The notion of paying rent has ceased in Ireland to be anything but a tradition of the past. The following story, which is absolutely true, illustrates the feeling there in this respect: better and more completely than any amount of description could do—A landlady in Galway was riding on the road a short time ago when she met the wife of one of her tenants. Now, although his tenancy had ceased to pay him any rent, he had remained popular with them, and was in the

habit of engaging in friendly conversation with such of them as he met. So he spoke to the good woman of the local news, of the weather, and of the crops.

"And how did you find the harvest this time, Mrs. Flanagan?" said she. "The harvest, sure it was just splendid; fine harvest, entirely, glory be to God!" replied the woman.

The woman's face changed. "Is it, rite, ye man?" ejaculated she; then after a pause she smiled, and looking at him out of the corner of her eye, said— "Ah! Mr. James, sure ye always would have your joke!"

SALE OF MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.

The recent sale of musical copyrights by the executors of the well-known music publisher, the late M. Léon Escudier, produced upwards of 200,000 francs, (£20,000); but for the greater part being paid for scores by Verdi, "Rigoletto," put up at £45,000, and "La Traviata" went for 72,000; while "Aida," put up at 20,500, found no bidders. A number of Verdi's earlier works—including "Attila," "Joan of Arc," "Harold," "The Two Foscari," "Louise Miller," "Macbeth," and "I Masnadieri" (found on Schiller's "Robbers" and composed expressly for London and for Jenny Lind)—went for 40,000 francs, (£4,000); "La Forza del Destino," "Don Carlos," "Ernani," and the "Vespri Siciliani" were not sold. Nor was any satisfactory offer made for the "Requiem," which, put up at 5,000 francs, was withdrawn. Much curiosity was felt as to the price that "Il Trovatore" would fetch. But this work, out of which the house of Escudier received large profits, had been privately sold for 100,000 francs. It would be interesting to know what Verdi himself received for the publishing rights of "Il Trovatore." "La Traviata," and "Rigoletto," which, a quarter of a century after their first production, are still sufficiently valuable to be sold together for 22,000 francs (upwards of £2,000).—St. James's Gazette.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, and pursuant to the terms of GRANT POLICIES of FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates, for the year 1882.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881.

[18]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European, Premiums, at 3 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein, at 3 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Coal, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in Barrels, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese, Premiums, at 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese, Premiums, at 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

[19]

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

[20]

NOTICE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS & PER CENT premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1881.

[21]

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STETTIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

[22]

NOTICE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881.

[23]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881.

[24]

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[31]

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